

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 39

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

	1 Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	5 Squares	6 Squares	7 Squares	8 Squares	9 Squares	10 Squares
1 Insertion	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00
2 Insertions	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00
3 Insertions	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00
4 Insertions	2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00
5 Insertions	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	30.00
6 Insertions	3.50	7.00	10.50	14.00	17.50	21.00	24.50	28.00	31.50	35.00
7 Insertions	4.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00
8 Insertions	4.50	9.00	13.50	18.00	22.50	27.00	31.50	36.00	40.50	45.00
9 Insertions	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00
10 Insertions	5.50	11.00	16.50	22.00	27.50	33.00	38.50	44.00	49.50	55.00

**THE BULLETIN.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY MARCH 12

From the Bangor (Me.) Democrat.  
**A Plain Epistle to Uncle Abe.**

I have a message, Uncle Abe,  
For your own private ear;  
As I can't go to Washington,  
And as you won't come here,  
I'm forced to put it into type,  
With circumstances meek:  
As bashful members often print  
A speech they dare not speak.

My head is aching to burst,  
My very eye-balls throb;  
To see what peckish work you make  
About that little job,  
Which you, and Bill, and Horace G.,  
Agreed so nice to do,  
In less than "sixty days" from date—  
Some twenty months ago!

We gave you heaps of soldiers, Abe,  
To help you smite the foe;  
A string of warriors that would reach  
From here to Mexico.  
We packed them off with spades to dig,  
And tinsy guns to shoot,  
With haversacks to grace their backs,  
And flies and drums to toot.

You saw these mighty legions, Abe,  
And heard their manly tread;  
You counted hosts of living men,  
Pray can you count the dead?  
Look over the broad Potomac, Abe,  
Virginia hills along,  
Their wailing ghosts are beck'ning you  
Two hundred thousand strong!

We gave you several shillings, Abe,  
To pay your little dues;  
Enough to buy a dozen shirts,  
And sundry pairs of shoes.  
We gave you cattle, horses, mules,  
And swagons—full a score;  
And several cannons with a voice  
Loud as a bull could roar!

Now, what I'm after, Uncle Abe,  
Is simply to find out,  
What you have done with all this 'ere,  
And what you've been about.  
If, unto Caesar you have given,  
Then Mrs. Caesar wants to know  
What you have done with her!

I know you're young and handsome, Abe,  
And dandy as our Pot,  
A peer-exalted, great and high,  
A ruler seven feet tall;  
You're big enough, if only smart,  
To manage all the gang;  
And though a little dandy, you'll rise,  
When you have got the hang!

You told us that the Locos, Abe,  
Were rascals to the core,  
Because they made so free a use  
Of Uncle Sam's store.  
Full sixty millions in a year!  
Now wasn't that a  
For Democrats to squander thus  
The dashing people's tin!

And are you not deserving, Abe,  
Both gratitude and grub,  
For having stopped this wicked leak  
In Uncle Sam's tin?  
The sage who did this wondrous deed,  
Is fit with saints to sup;  
It costs two billions more  
To plug the vessel up!

AUGUSTA, 3rd of March, 1863.

To the Editors of Weekly Bulletin:

DEAR SIR: I tender my thanks for a copy of your paper of the 26th ult., and I herewith inclose you One dollar for a copy of said paper for one year to come. And although the sheet is small, yet it is printed on good paper, with clear type, and is filled with sensible and useful matter, well suited to the times and the circumstances with which we are surrounded, and it should be patronized by every man in Northern Kentucky, who is not in favor of having his liberties and his constitutional rights crushed out by the military despotism that now rules at Washington.

These are times in which men should speak out openly and fearlessly, and the President's arbitrary and unconstitutional acts should be denounced, and loudly and boldly rebuked; for we are fast verging to the point which will soon determine whether we are to be a free people—with a constitution which secures to us all our rights, or whether we shall be the victims of a military despotism which shall crush out our liberties and load us with taxation that will rob us of our honest earnings in all time to come.

Who would have believed—a few years ago, that Kentucky—proud, chivalrous Kentucky, would ever have submitted to the degrading and oppressive outrage committed by Col. Gilbert, at Frankfort, within a few rods of our State-house, and under the nose of our Legislature then in session; and that too, by the authority or with the sanction of a majority of that body! Shame! shame! on such crouching, cringing, pusillanimous servility. But we rejoice to know that all of the members of our Legislature, are not such servile creatures, as Whitaker, Prall, and Speed, and denounce the tyrannical acts of Lincoln and his sycophantic satellites here and elsewhere.

What a contrast between the Senator from Bracken and the Senator from Mason. The first stands up boldly and fearlessly, and denounces the President's Proclamations and other arbitrary acts, in unmeasured terms, and protests against furnishing another man or another dollar to prosecute the war, until those unconstitutional acts are revoked. But the Senator from Mason, after having uttered a thundering philippic against the President's Proclamation, crouched down in the most submissive manner, and insisted that "Kentucky must sustain the government, let the consequences be what they may." Which reduced to plain English, means that Kentucky must keep her fifty-two Regiments in the field—which are now mostly in the Southern States, and compel them to fight and struggle every day, to carry out and enforce the very proclamation and arbitrary acts which he had just denounced.—Fight Lincoln's Proclamations with paper bullets, but we must fight the Rebels with sword and musket. Oh, consistency thou art a jewel.

BRACKEN.

Another Military Outrage.

Our readers have already been made aware of the unparalleled outrage recently committed by Col. Gilbert, of Ohio, in command at Frankfort, Ky., in dispersing by military force a Democratic Convention, which had assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers. A plain statement of the circumstances attending this high-handed and shameful act will be found in another column, in a letter from our Frankfort correspondent. Such scenes, such acts of despotism, sicken the hearts of lovers of freedom everywhere. Has it indeed come to this, that an adventurer from a distant State, with a little brief military authority, can dispense a Convention of citizens, peaceably assembled to perform a sacred duty, vouchsafed to them by their State Constitution and by the Constitution of their country? If so, where is our boasted freedom—where is the liberty guaranteed to us by our forefathers? It is not contended that anything was done by the members to warrant this usurpation of authority—this tyrannical and most inexcusable violation of all civil rights. If this policy is to prevail, we are no longer a free people under the protection of the laws, but a military despotism. We have not one, but many masters. Every district is governed by a petty tyrant, who is at once the judge and executioner of his own edicts. Gilbert had no more authority to do this act than he would have to march into the State Capitol and disperse the Legislature at the point of the bayonet, and his course is a tyrannical and indefensible violation of a right that lies at the very foundation of Republican freedom.—Vincennes (Ind.) Sun.

Less than a year ago, Wendell Phillips made a speech in the Tremont Temple, at Boston, in which he said:  
"The anti-slaveryites had hoped for and planned disunion, because it would lead to the development of mankind, and the elevation of the black man."

ABOLITION EQUALITY.—In Massachusetts a foreign-born white citizen has to serve seven years and a nigger one year to get a vote.

The grocer who is dishonest in the use of his scales, lies in wait to deceive,

**THE DRAFT LAW.**—We publish this important law in this issue of the Bulletin, just as it passed Congress. It makes no distinction of color, black or white, the latter word not being in the law. Negroes and whites are liable to be drawn. No religious sect is exempt from the operations of the draft.—Quakers and Shakers all come in under it; so do Ministers of the Gospel. The three hundred-dollar exemption provision is retained. Those who are able to pay that can escape the draft. The enrollment is to be made between now and the 1st of April.—The whole machinery of carrying out the law is under the direction of the President. This momentous statute will be read with intense interest by every one in the community.

**THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.**

An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes:  
WHEREAS, There now exist in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress such insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility; and whereas, for these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and whereas, no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government, therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempted from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to-wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parent or parents subject to draft; the father, or, if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt; Provided, however, That no persons who have been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said force.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the National forces of the United States not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes, the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty; and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out and organizing the National forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each Congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one; Provided, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more Congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrollment districts as he may deem fit and convenient.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a Provost Marshal, with the rank, pay and emolument of a captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a Provost Marshal General, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of Government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, whose rank, pay and emoluments shall be those of a colonel of cavalry.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish them with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia, when reported to him by the commanding officers; to communicate to them all orders of the President

in reference to calling out the National forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and drafting; to file and preserve copies of all enrollment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of his subordinates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction; and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military command or military post; to detect, seize and confine spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered to the custody of the General commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as soon as the exigencies of the service permit; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the National forces.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in each of said districts there shall be a Board of Enrollment, to be composed of the Provost Marshal as President, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practicing physician and surgeon.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Board to divide the district into sub-districts of convenient size, if they shall deem it necessary, not exceeding two, without the direction of the Secretary of War, and to appoint, on or before the tenth day of March next, and in each alternate year thereafter an enrolling officer for each sub-district, and to furnish him with proper blanks and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enroll all persons subject to military duty, nothing their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupations; and shall, on or before the first day of April, report the same to the Board of Enrollment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the Provost Marshal General, on or before the first day of May, succeeding the enrollment. Provided, nevertheless, That if, from any cause, the duties prescribed by this section can not be performed within the time specified, then the same shall be performed as soon thereafter as practicable.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the enrollment of each class shall be made separately, and they shall only embrace those whose ages shall be, on the first day of July thereafter, between twenty and forty-five years.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war, and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers during the present rebellion; not, however, exceeding the term of three years, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the National forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district; and thereupon the enrolling Board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per centum in addition, and shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons so drawn, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first upon the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on. And the persons so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter by a written or printed notice, to be served personally or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. In assigning to the district the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of their service.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after giving notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the Surgeon of the Board, who shall truly report to the Board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the Board, whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection who shall receive from any per-

son whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use for making an imperfect inspection, or a false or incorrect report, or who shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a court-martial, and on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged. And all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed traveling pay from their places of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed traveling pay to their places of residence; and all expenses connected with the enrollment and draft, including subsistence while at the rendezvous, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrollment and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe; and all expenses connected with the arrest and return of deserters to their regiments, or such other duties as the Provost Marshals shall be called upon to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe. Provided, Provost Marshals shall in no case receive commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters, but only forage, when not furnished by the Government, together with actual expenses of postage, stationery and clerk hire authorized by the Provost Marshal General.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the Board of Enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted; and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment. And such as may re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive upon such re-enlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property."

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment or volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half of the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment; Provided, That no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," and so forth, as requires the approval of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court-martial, be, and the same is hereby repealed, as far as relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any court-martial against any person convicted as a spy or deserter, or of mutiny or murder; and hereafter sentences in such cases shall be carried into execution upon the approval of the commanding General in the field.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That courts martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three years or during the war.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the clothes, arms, military outfits, and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier, shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; and no person not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, furnished as aforesaid, which have been the subjects of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, shall have any right, title, or interest therein, but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any Quartermaster or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, as aforesaid.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, or any part thereof; or any captain or commanding officer of any ship or

vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft; or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer; or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave may return within a time specified, to such places or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President, shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the State, Territory or district in which military Courts shall be ordered to sit, may be taken in cases not capital by either party, and read in evidence; provided the same shall be taken upon reasonable notice to the opposite party, and duly authenticated.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the Judge Advocate shall have power to appoint a reporter, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings of and to testify taken before a military Court instead of the Judge Advocate; and such reporter may take down such proceedings and testimony in the first instance in short-hand. The reporter shall be sworn or affirmed faithfully to perform his duty before entering upon it.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That the Court shall, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to either party for such time and as often as shall appear to be just; Provided, That if the prisoner be in close confinement the trial shall not be delayed for a period longer than sixty days.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting, or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape, and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general Court-martial or military commission, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war; and the punishments for such offenses shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory, or district in which they may have been committed.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a Court-martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That the commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field, are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time, to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty, &c., and subject to the approval of the commander of the forces of which such non-commissioned officers and privates form a part.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the National forces, by draft, in the manner provided for in this act.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act, shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

**The Feeling in New York City.**  
The New York Express, in noticing the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in New York, where about fifty millions of capital was represented, says:

"At the next meeting, to which Mr. Draper, if he pleases, can send a Provost Marshal—who can be admitted to look on we think \$100,000,000 will be present."

"The fact is, both the rich and poor of this great mercantile city, the millionaire and the beggar, go hand and hand, heart and heart, against the present Administration of the Government. The Five Points and the Fifth Avenue, for the first time in our experience, are as one, with one heart, against Proclamation Law and all that sort of law. The poor will vote and the rich will print. Such conspirators in this city voted nearly 33,000 majority the last election, but the next election their majority will run up to about 50,000. What does the Post propose to do about it?"

"We do not know what the Post proposes to do, but we know that there are influential Abolition politicians, who propose that, as they can not carry the elections, to abolish them altogether, and establish a military despotism over the land.—*Cin. Eng.*"